

# PAPER 1 - Crime and punishment and Whitechapel

			R	A	G
<b>Knowledge</b>					
<b>1000-1500: C&amp;P in Medieval England</b>	<b>Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<b>Types of Crime (against the person, property and authority), including poaching as a social crime</b>			
		<b>Changing definitions of crime following Norman Conquest (including Forest Laws)</b>			
	<b>Nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<b>Role of authorities and local communities in law enforcement throughout the time period (including tithings, the hue and cry and the parish constable)</b>			
		<b>The role of deterrence and retribution</b>			
		<b>The use of fines; corporal and capital punishment</b>			
		<b>The use and end of Saxon wergild</b>			
	<b>Case Studies</b>	<b>Influence of the Church on C&amp;P in the early 13th century</b>			
		<b>The role of Sanctuary and Benefit of Clergy</b>			
		<b>The use and end of Trial by Ordeal (including reasons for it ending)</b>			
<b>1500-1700: C&amp;P in Early Modern England</b>	<b>Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<b>Continuity and Change in the nature of crime</b>			
		<b>Heresy</b>			
		<b>Treason</b>			

		<b>New definitions of crime in the 16th century: vagabonds and witchcraft</b>			
	<b>Nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<b>The role of authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including Town Watchmen</b>			
		<b>The continued use of corporal and capital punishment</b>			
		<b>The introduction of transportation</b>			
		<b>The start of the Bloody Code</b>			
	<b>Case Studies</b>	<b>The Gunpowder Polt, 1605 (their crimes and punishment)</b>			
		<b>Key Individual: Matthew Hopkins and the witchhunts of 1645-47</b>			
	<b>1700-1900: C&amp;P in 18th and 19th century Britain</b>	<b>Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity</b>	<b>Continuity and Change in the nature of crime</b>		
<b>Highway Robbery</b>					
<b>Poaching</b>					
<b>Smuggling</b>					
<b>Changing definitions of crime</b>					
<b>The end of witchcraft prosecutions</b>					

		<b>The Tolpuddle Martyrs</b>			
	<b>Nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<b>The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement</b>			
		<b>The work of the Fielding Brothers</b>			
		<b>The development of police forces</b>			
		<b>The beginning of CID</b>			
		<b>Changing views on the purpose of punishment</b>			
		<b>The use and ending of Transportation</b>			
		<b>Public execution and the Bloody Code</b>			
		<b>Prison reform, including the influence of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry</b>			
		<b>Case Studies</b>	<b>Pentonville Prison in the mid 19th century - reasons for its construction; the strengths and weaknesses of the separate system in operation</b>		
	<b>Key Individual: Robert Peel - his contribution to penal reform and the development of the Metropolitan Police Force</b>				
<b>1900-Present: C&amp;P in</b>	<b>Nature and changing definitions of</b>	<b>Continuity and Change in the nature of crime, including new forms of theft and smuggling</b>			

<b>Modern Britain</b>	<b>criminal activity</b>	<b>Changing definitions of crime, including driving offenses, race crimes and drug crimes</b>			
	<b>Nature of law enforcement and punishment</b>	<b>The role of authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the development of Neighbourhood Watch</b>			
		<b>Changes in the police force: increasing specialisation, use of science and technology and the move towards prevention</b>			
		<b>The abolition of the death penalty</b>			
		<b>Changes to prisons, including the development of open prisons and specialised treatment of young offenders</b>			
		<b>The development of non-custodial alternatives to prison</b>			
	<b>Case Studies</b>	<b>The treatment of conscientious objectors in the First and Second World War</b>			
		<b>The Derek Bentley case: its significance for the abolition of the death penalty</b>			